

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Riot analyzers tell law enforcement:

Change public relations tunes or face the music

A Federally-sponsored analysis of last summer's racial disturbances in Miami has indicated that American police are getting caught with their stance down, both in the area of meaningful community relations to prevent rioting and in formulating a suitable control policy for use when disorders break out.

The report, which was released last month as part of the LEAA-funded Police Technical Assistance Project (PTAP), suggested that the police have been lulled into a false sense of security in regard to urban rioting since the social turbulence of the 1960's.

"The urban environment in which local police agencies must operate today is far different than that of ten or fifteen years ago," the study stated. "Inflationary pressures, public and internal agency concern with police practices,

demands for greater productivity from the police, increases in police unionization, increased concern about the use of force, and the relatively long absence of urban unrest are factors which today directly affect police preparation for handling urban disorder."

Written by PTAP director H. Jerome Miron and consultant Robert Wasserman for the University Research Corporation, the report pointed out that many police administrators lack the experience to either plan disorder control strategies or take action in the event of an outbreak of a riot.

"The effect of these factors is that a jurisdiction's ability to prevent or control escalating disorder is often limited," the researchers said warning that a perceived decline in social conditions may "create different or more severe problems

for the police than were present during earlier disorders in the 1960's."

Despite the growth in police/community relations in recent years, the report pointed out that police activities in this area may have little impact on resolving the tensions that could eventually lead to a major disorder.

Calling for the development of what they termed a "creative intervention strategy," Miron and Wasserman said police must innovate if they hope to affect "deteriorating social relationships" within a neighborhood and between a community and its police agency.

"The traditional approaches of newsletters, public meetings to discuss crime rates, tours, and social events for neighborhood kids may improve the police image among some residents, but they do little to lessen tensions within many communities," the study asserted. "Even the use of neighborhood advisory boards may become a police public relations gimmick, unless the advice from such groups become part of the police policy-setting mechanism and has an impact on police tactical and resource allocation decisions."

A razzle-dazzle policy aimed at improving police/community relations will be effective only if it is backed by a commitment by police chiefs to share

their decision making authority with the community, the researchers declared. "Without that willingness to share power, police will find that communities will continue to force the police to assume total responsibility for dealing with all of the neighborhood's problems. The division between police and community will widen as the more stable members of a neighborhood will remain detached observers of the escalating state of community tension."

Miron and Wasserman conceded that it will be a "difficult and complex" task for police to ease community tensions from their vantage point, noting that some consider the job "impossible and unsuitable" for law enforcement.

"But there is increasing agreement that the very survival of police administrators may depend on the degree to which they and their departments attempt to de-escalate violence-prone conflict," the researchers said. "It is better to understand the options and do something than to do nothing and let conflict run its own course."

One of the options that was highly touted by the report involves increased liaison with community-based organizations, particularly ones in the developing field of conflict intervention.

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LEAA's minority council says racism rules in criminal justice

The criminal justice system is still at around zero in its attempts to gain the respect and trust of the nation's minority group members, according to a report released last month by LEAA's National Minority Advisory Council on Criminal Justice.

Based on four years of research and testimony from 33 public hearings, the study charged that the nation's justice mechanism is in the business of manipulating minorities and squelching their protests against white racism.

"America stands as a distinctive example of ethnic, religious and linguistic pluralism, but it is also a classic example of the heavy-handed use of state and private power to control minorities and suppress their continuing opposition to the hegemony of white racist ideology," the report stated.

The 15-member council, which is headed by Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown, indicated that police are in for some rough times, warning that the socioeconomic and demographic conditions which breed crime in the cities are taking a turn for the worse.

"Given the present extremely high rate of unemployment among urban youth — the age population most likely to come into contact with the justice system — perhaps a third of the next generation of minority youth will never enter the labor market," a council spokesman noted. "This means a major part of the minority youth population will remain in a condition of hopelessness and despair."

While the report blamed the economic difficulties of the 1970's for undermining the country's determination to eliminate



Public Safety Commissioner
Lee P. Brown

racism and poverty, it did not let criminal justice practitioners off the hook. "Today, as was the case in the late '60's," the document contended, "officials in the criminal justice system deny primary responsibility for the violent ghetto uprisings and remain stubbornly insular and estranged from the minority community."

Entitled "The Inequality of Justice: A Report on Crime and the Administration of Justice in the Minority Community," the minority perspective on criminal justice said that crime in the ghetto is a result of institutional failures and "the impact of inequality and racism."

Pointing an inquisitorial finger at the

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LEN looks at community relations:

Polishing the brass: Are public affairs efforts just window dressing? Story on page 3.

Burying the hatchet: Expert says community-based groups and police should call a truce. See page 3.

Gearing up for prevention: Here are some guidelines for making the community care. On 9.

Eat my dust, Red Baron



Inspector W.A. Dellebuur (right), head of the Port Alberni detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whips past local Rotary Club president Al Parker in the First Annual Tricycle Rodeo. The event was held to promote traffic safety among grade school children in the British Columbia town, and included the distribution of more than \$5,000 worth of prizes to the junior contestants. Confidential sources claim Inspector Dellebuur was doing quite well on his police-equipped three wheeler until he ran the second stop sign on the course.

B.C. Police Journal Photo By Cst. D.L. Hierlihy.

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

New York City tellers bank on better bandit barriers

Tellers-under-glass has become the latest delight on New York City's crime-prevention menu, as police there have praised that anticrime strategy for being a key factor in a 25 percent drop in bank robberies during the first nine months of this year.

The decline, which was based on a comparison with the metropolis's record-high holdup figures for the first three quarters of 1979, was announced last month by New York City police officials, who said the growing use of Plexiglas "bandit barriers" by banks proved to be a "significant deterrent" to criminals.

Lieut. Joseph R. Nekola, head of the Detective Bureau's major case squad, told the *New York Times* that the counter-to-ceiling transparent barriers give tellers a feeling of security, prompting them to trigger alarms more quickly in the event of a robbery.

The protective shields, which are priced at about \$2,000 for each teller station, have been installed in about 35 percent of the 1,700 customer-service banks in the Big Apple, including many that had been frequently robbed in the past, Nekola noted.

Citing one example, Nekola said that a bank in lower Manhattan had been robbed eight times in 18 months before it purchased the Plexiglas barriers, a move that cut its holdup rate to zero in the last six months.

An official at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association observed that his bank chain installed the shields about a year and a half ago after being hit by a spate of robberies. Since then there have been holdups at only two of the company's 19 branches and both involved suspects who intimidated tellers with concealed explosives.

James T. Sullivan, chief of NYCPD detectives, is apparently feeling more secure about his division's ability to cope with the bank jobs. He noted that other measures contributed to the decline in robberies, including the activities of a 30-member bank robbery unit that was set up in September 1979 by his unit and the FBI.

Providing the numbers on the robbery drop, Lieut. Nekola calculated that there were 506 bank robberies and attempts from January 1 through September 30 this year, compared with 680 during the same period last year. A total of 878 bank jobs took place in 1979, 150 more than the previous high which occurred in 1978.

New York City banks without "bandit barriers" were hit 461 times this year, and in 82 percent of the incidents the robbers got away with the loot. In 41 of these successful robberies, the bandits were arrested almost immediately, either inside or outside of the bank.

Of the 45 robbery attempts that took place in banks with the teller shields, Nekola noted, only 24 were pulled off successfully. In 18 of the cases, arrests were made on the scene.

Impact of private security on policing to be scrutinized

An assessment of the impact of the private security industry's interaction with law enforcement agencies is on the drawing board at Hallcrest Systems, Inc., a Virginia research firm.

Funded by a \$254,952 grant from the National Institute of Justice, the 17-month project will analyze how the resources of private security and the police can be most effectively utilized in

their respective roles regarding crime prevention and control.

A spokesman for Hallcrest said the study will provide the first profile of private security in more than a decade, detailing its elements, activities, costs and benefits.

"The updated profile and economic analysis of private security will explicitly illustrate those areas of private security which most effectively complement law enforcement efforts," the spokesman said. "This data will identify alternative configurations for use of public and private human resources with the new generation of security hardware and systems now available to the public."

In examining the link between public and private law enforcement efforts, the researchers hope to develop specific recommendations and strategies for minimizing conflict between the two approaches, thereby working to improve the nation's crime control picture.

"These tasks will be accomplished through analysis of relevant literature and data; national surveys of private security firms and practitioners, users of private security products and services, and law enforcement agencies and officers, and through in-depth case studies in several cities, counties or regions," the company spokesman noted.

Roanoke Rabbit chase leaves police hopping mad

Officers in Roanoke, Virginia, told the Associated Press a hare-raising tale last month, reporting that their Volkswagen Rabbit patrol car had failed to put the bite on a fleeing suspect.

The Roanoke bunny hop began on the night of October 13, only a month after the department put the Rabbit on patrol for an in-service test period. Roanoke patrolmen were hot on the trail of the suspect, when the situation apparently got too hot for the Volkswagen and it began squirting water from its radiator. Officers who came upon the disabled Rabbit cranked up the radio to report a 10-45, which is the code for dead animal in the road.

As the Rabbit was towed to the shop with a plume of steam billowing up from its hood, Officer R.H. Wright paid a tribute to the sub-compact patrol car, noting that it had died in the line of duty.

Teamsters lose their wheels in Chicago unionization vote

The Teamsters Union was blown off the road in Chicago last month, when a plurality of police officers there voted against the notion that one single union should represent them at the bargaining table.

In spite of the vote, the unionization issue is far from dead in the Midwestern metropolis, since none of the six choices, including a "no single representative" option, received a majority of the ballots.

It was clear, however, that the Chicago cops are taking a great interest in the issue, with 9,776 officers voting out of the 10,000 who were eligible to vote in the election, considered to be the first of its kind for Windy City employees.

According to the American Arbitration Association, which monitored the balloting, the "no union" ticket was first with 2,471 votes, followed by the Fraternal Order of Police, with 2,050 votes. Under election rules, a runoff will be held later this month to determine whether the officers will be represented by the FOP or by no one group.

The Teamsters Union campaign drive, which was highlighted by free beer and

sandwiches at vote-seeking rallies, apparently had some impact on the outcome, with the local chapter of the international union polling 1,876 votes for a third-place finish.

Officials told the Associated Press that 296 challenged ballots were disallowed for various reasons, and that 153 other challenged votes would be thrown out because they could not affect the final outcome.

GOA reports: community corrections need correcting

A recent report to Congress prepared by the Government Accounting Office has charged that inadequacies exist in community-based correctional programs.

Community treatment programs are used to house offenders who have been released after serving sentences, are on probation or parole, or are serving part of their sentence under supervised living arrangements. Although many of the offenders need help in areas of employment, family ties and community responsibilities during the reintegration process, only limited assistance was given, according to the report.

The Bureau of Prisons was not setting guidelines as to which offenders would be sent to a community facility, nor providing a basis for determining his progress, the GAO asserted, adding that BOP also lacked sufficient knowledge about the operation of community facilities and that, as a result, poor contracting practices are used.

The report found, too, that probation officers did not effectively assist offenders, that agencies dealing with offenders did not share information, and that there was duplication of funding and services among Federal, state and local agencies.

It was further indicated that probation officers did not help their probationers or parolees find employment or set up individualized goals to be met, educationally and socially, despite the fact that Federal probation objectives specify that

assistance should be given to the offender returning to community life.

The Federal Probation office should give attention to identifying needs in preparing pre-sentence reports and there should be greater sharing of information between probation and correctional authorities to permit follow-through on needs of an offender and progress made toward meeting them, the researchers said.

The Department of Justice and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts generally concurred with the recommendations made in the report. Steps have been instituted, for example, to give probation officers job placement training, to put more knowledgeable people in charge of contracting and monitoring community-based correctional programs, and to prevent overlapping of services by greater coordination of programs.

"What we are saying is that community facilities could do more if they were viewed as a link in an integrated system involving all phases of the correctional process," the researchers noted. "Our position is that the Bureau of Prisons should develop a system for determining who should go to halfway houses, and that offender motivation should be a factor in this determination. . . If linkages are developed, the federal probation system should be able to broaden its service delivery capability."

The Bureau of Prisons operates nine community treatment centers and contracts with about 400 halfway houses to provide a residence for offenders in the community and to provide employment placement assistance, group and individual counseling, financial assistance, and drug and alcohol treatment. The bureau has increased the number of releases to community treatment centers and halfway houses.

About 19,320 were released by the bureau in fiscal year 1978 and 8,828, or 46 percent, were released through community facilities.

— Mildred Schachinger

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Public affairs efforts criticized as window dressing

American law enforcers are using their police/community relations units as image-polishing devices, rather than allowing the public to effect substantial changes in policing through the programs. That was the gist of a report by researcher Terry Eisenberg, who noted last month that the decade-long growth in the community relations concept has "not generally led to direct and meaningful involvement of citizens in police policy-making."

Eisenberg's report, entitled "Citizen Participation in the Police Policy-Setting Process," was released at the 25th anniversary meeting of the National Institute on Police Community Relations, which was held on October 20 at Michigan State University in East Lansing.

Funded by an LEAA grant, the 95-page document was billed as the first national update on police/community relations since 1966, when the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice released MSU's "Field Survey of Police and Community Relations."

Eisenberg, who is vice president of the Institute for Social Analysis, raised more than a few police eyebrows when he compared the operation of most law enforcement agencies to that of the oil conglomerates, noting that both bear "characteristics of independence, power, secrecy and isolationism."

"There is little, if any, visible and direct influence by lay citizens," he charged. "Literature on such relations is diversionary because the programs have basically failed to address the very fundamental issues of police goals, roles and enactments or police policy-making."

According to Eisenberg's perception of police/community interaction, law enforcers are putting the cart before the horse. He noted that most community relations efforts consist of attempts to change "community attitudes, opinions and perceptions through provision of information and opportunities for positive police/community contact."

Looking at negative police/community contact in the late 60's and early 70's, the researcher noted that police departments

were sitting on a powder keg fueled by conditions beyond their control, while being expected by those outside the inner cities to "keep the lid on and protect their security."

At the conclusion of the turbulence, the report suggested, law enforcers retrenched, pushing their own "image enhancement" without substantive changes in their relations with the community. "Officer Friendly" has gone to schools. Run-in control centers have been established. Patrol officers have been assigned to attend crime-prevention meetings. Neighborhood patrols have been increased. Other devices have been used to favorably influence public opinions.

Meanwhile, according to the report, an "economic and political elite" consisting

of mayors, business leaders, civic groups and newspapers have made the actual policy-setting decisions.

"The confusion lies in our historical and contemporary failure to define 'community,' as well as in the invisibility of those citizens and institutions who influence police policy, and the lack of agreement on the type and degree of citizen participation," the report stated.

"It is the poor, the uninfluential, the politically impotent whose input is rarely, if ever, solicited by the police and who therefore have relatively little say in the development of police policy."

While the report acknowledged that political, business, civic and media leaders should have a say in law enforcement planning, it noted that other

segments of the community should also be heard from, including retired police, political party workers, criminal justice academicians, association-minded police officers, and the "powerless."

In a list of other recommendations, Eisenberg called for the use of explicit, written police policy statements, the creation of adaptable models for formulating such policy, and the utilization of citizen commendations and complaints in evaluating police performance.

Echoing one of the findings of the Eisenberg report, former Boston police commissioner Robert J. di Grazia told the MSU conference that police should make appropriate changes in their policies before being pressured to do so by outside researchers, commissions and the media.



Victim groups lend a crime-fighting hand

Police can help themselves by aiding community efforts designed to promote the interests of the crime victim, according to one of the nation's leading experts in the expanding field of victimology.

Dr. Emilio Viano, the director of the National Institute of Victimology, indicated to Law Enforcement News last month that lawmen and victim assistance groups should terminate their traditional rivalry and discover the benefits each could bring to the other's role.

"The ties of police departments with local organizations that assist the victim/witness must be strengthened," Viano noted. "The groups are very well equipped to assist the police department in this area without additional expense, or additional duties put on the police department itself. Police would be able to do police work and the victimology specialist would be there to offer those social services and crisis intervention services that would facilitate the work of the police."

Pointing to the animosity that sometimes exists between law enforcers

and practicing victim assistance specialists, the research director pointed out that the police often see the crisis intervention practitioner as "an interloper" who comes on the scene "to spoil their work" by giving the victim bad advice and delaying the gathering of information "that's crucial to enforcement."

"But the community-based programs, for their part, distrust the police," he added. "It could be a racial component or sexist component, but they see the police as being insensitive and not in tune with the needs of the victim."

Viano suggested that the first step toward reconciling the respective differences involves show-and-tell — "showing the community-based people that the police are very earnest, very sincere, and telling the police that the crisis-intervention people will help them do law enforcement work."

Noting that the gap of misunderstanding has begun to narrow, the victimologist credited police with being "the most open to change and the most sensitive to the needs of the victim" of any component of

the criminal justice system. He added that prosecutors and judges are the least willing to recognize the plight of the victim.

At the forefront of the new spirit of cooperation are police departments that plug victim assistance groups, such as rape crisis centers, directly into their emergency dispatch procedures. "They realize that the crisis intervention specialist is helpful in calming down the victim, and that makes for a better witness," Viano observed. "The citizen doesn't feel that he's being exploited just for information and that no one cares about his or her well-being."

Police may victimize themselves if they attempt to segregate their victimization services in a separate departmental unit, however. "I think a more realistic approach would be to strengthen the human relations, crisis intervention type of training at the academy level," Viano said. "The use of specialists is problematic in that they have to compete with other units and they're subject to the vagaries of funding and who is in command at any given time. I favor instead sensitizing, training and equipping the uniformed officer for the different situations that they face."

Currently, community groups are working with police on three fronts in trying to cope with the problems of the traumatized crime victim. Rape crisis centers have historically been the first to assist the police, but the growing movement against spouse abuse is also becoming directly involved in interaction with law enforcement.

"The third are the elderly and the programs that are trying to assist elderly crime victims," Viano noted. "They talk more in terms of prevention, hardening the target. While the rape crisis centers deserve the credit for being the first ones to approach the police and to try to work out a better modus operandi, all three are open to helping the police and working with them."

Another aspect of victimology in-
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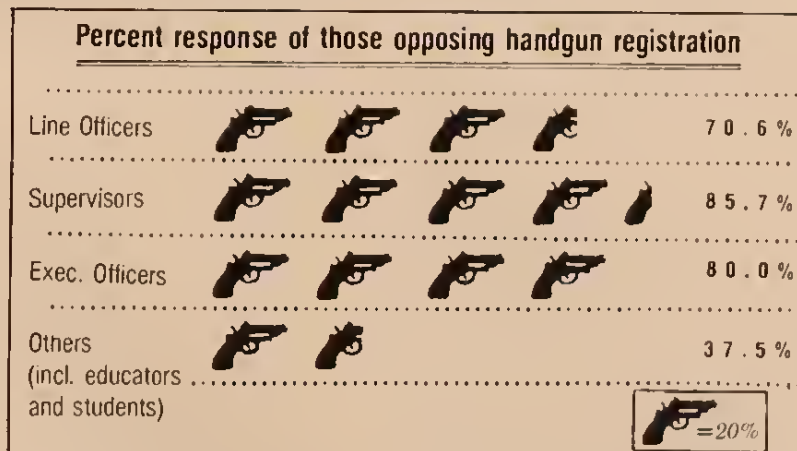
LEN survey results:

Cops' response to gun control: forget it!

Readers who responded to a recent Law Enforcement News survey of attitudes on gun control have overwhelmingly denounced state and local firearms laws as ineffective in controlling crime, while at the same time suggesting that the nation would derive little or no benefit from stronger Federal gun legislation.

The survey, which was included in the August 11 issue of LEN, sampled reader attitudes on five general gun-related questions, including the effectiveness of state and local statutes, the constitutionality of gun control laws, the possible benefits of Federal laws and the desirability of handgun and rifle registration.

In a resounding barrage of 'no' votes that crossed all political, occupational and geographic lines, more than three-quarters of those responding, or 78.2 percent, stated that local and state gun ordinances do not help to reduce crime. The negative reaction was even stronger among those who identified themselves as law enforcement professionals, with responses ranging from an 82.4 percent ineffectiveness rating from line officers to an 86.7 percent vote of no from police



executives. Eighty-five percent of the supervisory personnel responding said such local laws had no effect in reducing crime.

While the flood of negative sentiment may have been a consequence of perceived ineffectiveness of the existing patchwork of widely-varying state and local statutes, the notion backfires in the

face of the similarly skeptical attitude toward stronger Federal firearms legislation. Over half of those responding said the nation would not benefit from more stringent Federal controls, and an additional 15 percent indicated that there would be only limited benefits as a result of such action. Only 27 percent saw the

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People & Places

Prisoners penned with pink paint a pastel protest

Inmates at the Cabell County, West Virginia, drunk tank have really been in the pink lately, ever since Sheriff Ted T. Barr ordered a new paint job for the detoxification pen.

Barr got the idea for the holding cell's decor from a television program on research conducted in California which showed that pink lowers resistance and aggression, rendering a room's occupants more docile.

But Barr's career as an interior decorator of the mind may be short-lived. One deputy recently complained that he was confronted with four upset, shouting inmates in a work shift. "You tell the sheriff that the color doesn't work," he said. "I think maybe they got the wrong color pink."

Any color pink may be the wrong color pink, according to one local psychologist, who noted that other research has shown that extended exposure to the pastel color could increase a subject's aggressiveness.

A designer, Irene Strong, echoed the psychologist's views, asserting that pink falls somewhere in between red — "a fighting color" — and purple — "a color which will cause you to lose your mind."

While Strong suggested that Barr "paint the place pale blue or pale green," the sheriff isn't quite ready to pack in the pink. "If we find that pink doesn't work, then we'll go back to something else," he told United Press International. "We're out nothing; we had to paint the detoxification center anyway."

Washington brass honor Mexico's police dead

A trio of police officials from Washington, D.C., joined two other district executives last month in a trip to Mexico City to participate in a memorial service for Mexican police officers who were killed in the line of duty.

D.C. Police Chief Burtell Jefferson; Capitol Police Chief James Powell; Parker Hill, head of the U.S. Park Police, and the two other officials jointly laid a wreath at the statue of the Aztec goddess Coatlicue, which serves as Mexico's police monument.

The service was the high point of a weeklong junket for the five which was paid for by General Arturo Durazo, Mexico City's police chief. Durazo, who had been to Washington himself four months

ago on an official visit, escorted his guests through the city in high style, promoting Jefferson to comment that "we can never compete with the generosity of the Mexicans."

Asked what he found to be the difference between policing in Mexico and the United States, Jefferson replied: "I can see very little difference. I can see they leave no stone unturned here."

Durazo, who commands a complement of 50,000 officers as head of all seven of the federal district's police forces, has gained a reputation as a tough commander since becoming Mexico City chief in 1976. "So far, I've fired 8,200 people for corruption or incompetence," he said in a recent interview. "Some of them are in jail."

Scarr scheduled to leave his mark on justice stats

The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice was assigned its first top data rater last month, with the appointment of Harry A. Scarr as BJS director.

Appointed by President Carter, confirmed by the Senate and sworn in by Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti, Scarr will expand the work begun earlier by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service and will gradually assume responsibility for the analysis of crime data collected and maintained by the Federal government.

An eight-year veteran of the Justice Department, Scarr most recently served as administrator of the Federal Justice Research Program of the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice. Earlier, he was assistant director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The University of Michigan graduate

received a doctorate from Harvard University and has authored several articles on burglary and theories of criminal behavior. He was a staff fellow at the National Institute of Mental Health, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, and a research scientist on the staff of Human Sciences Research, a private think tank.

Minority council gives criminal justice a big goose egg

Continued from Page 1

police, the study observed that "crime has also increased because many within the law enforcement system violate the law and exercise their responsibility not based on the law or modes of decency."

"The public, including minorities, has also become cynical and distrustful of law enforcement personnel," the report added.

But the council backed off from naming law enforcement as the principle culprit in the offense-rate picture. "Police have not reduced crime, especially in minority communities, where the causes of crime are beyond their control and the government has not developed adequate social responses to urban problems," the study stated.

According to the report, minority group members are not given a fair shake by any of the components of the criminal justice system. "Minorities are not only more likely to be suspected of crime than whites, they are also more likely to be arrested, less likely to secure bail, and more likely to be indicted than whites, and are less likely to have their cases dismissed," the council noted. "If tried, minorities are more likely to be imprisoned and more likely to serve full terms without parole."

Again, the report cited "political and economic exploitation and racism" as the principle causes for the trend, noting that minorities have been kept "with few exceptions, segregated, powerless and at a marginal level of existence."

While minorities are overrepresented in criminal justice statistics, they are underrepresented among officials who administer police, courts and prisons, the council charged. It noted that 35 million of 220 million Americans are minority group members, who account for 4 percent of the nation's law enforcement complement, but 50 percent of its prison inmates.

Dulcie Alston, a council member who works as a county planning officer in Minneapolis, noted that increasing minority participation in the criminal justice system has reduced the use of deadly force by police against minority citizens in some instances.

Citing figures from the report, she told the Associated Press that blacks made up 45 percent of the 6,000 persons slain by police between 1950 and 1973.

"When the minorities participate throughout an area, in its criminal justice system, its city council, its planning commissions and other political bodies, shooting of minorities by police officers is reduced," she added.

The report was released during a two-day conference, entitled "Toward Equal Justice Now," which was sponsored by the council. The 400 participants included community group leaders, police representatives, probation officers, correctional executives, and judges.

Stellar gets a new star

The career of John A. Gregorio has changed hue, with his recent promotion to vice president in charge of Eastern region sales for Stellar Systems, Inc., a worldwide supplier of intrusion detection, fire and access control security systems.

A graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Gregorio joined Stellar Systems in March 1977, and a year later was given the responsibility of establishing an eastern regional sales office in Chester, New Jersey. Under his direction, Stellar's sales in the eastern district are reported to have increased significantly.

A bang-up job in Baltimore County:

Cops let citizens pen accident reports

The Baltimore County, Maryland, Police Department is allowing the public to take a do-it-yourself approach in straightening out traffic fender-benders, a move that is expected to save the agency 6,000 man-hours annually.

In a dispatch to Law Enforcement News, department spokesman E. Jay Miller noted that the new Accident Investigation Policy (AIP) was put into effect department-wide recently after a three-month pilot project proved it to be effective.

"Through careful advance consideration of the possibility that the public might well view the program as a withdrawal of service, we were able to circumvent this perception by 'selling' the increase in patrol time which could result in 'redirection' of our priorities," Miller observed. "In short, we feel we turned a probable liability into an asset."

Miller was quick to point out that the new policy applies only to auto crashes which involve minor property damage, which comprise some 40 percent of all traffic accidents investigated.

The policy clearly spells out the types of accidents which require full police investigation, including those involving fatalities or personal injury, pedestrians, government vehicles, taxicabs and buses, uninsured motorists, inoperable vehicles, and serious causative factors.

Baltimore County thoroughfares have not become the scene of a demolition derby, however. Officers still stop to check out motorists' mishaps.

When county cops spot such an accident, they are required to advise the parties involved of the AIP provisions, furnish copies of the state's accident form, see that the motorists exchange license and registration information, and insure that traffic flow has returned to normal before leaving the scene.

According to a report evaluating the pilot project, which was conducted from February through April, AIP paid off in police dollars saved even during the testing period.

"Average 'on-scene time' was reduced 72 percent over the previous average time," the study stated. "1,157.00 man-hours were available for redeployment with a dollar value of \$9,360.13, within the Field Operations Bureau; 320.40 man-hours were available for redeployment with a dollar value of \$2,592.04, within the Technical Services Bureau."

During the three-month test, the report noted, 6,629 crash calls of all types were received and 3,936 were verified as property damage accidents. Of the less serious encounters, 1,800 resulted in full investigations, while 2,136 were handled using the AIP provisions.

The statistics showed that the new policy far outstripped expectations. The county force had hoped to reduce property damage accident investigations by 40 percent, while the pilot program reaped a 54 percent reduction.

In terms of the policy's impact on traffic enforcement, the report observed that the number of citations issued by the

department's Traffic Division increased by 3,132 during the testing, compared to a similar period in 1979.

Despite the fact that AIP makes more work for the motorist who is involved in a minor accident, the public's response to the policy has been encouraging. A "Quality of Service Survey" of citizens conducted by the force resulted in an 86 percent favorable response.

Seven letters that questioned the new policy were directed to the department, but the report saw that development in positive terms. "This minimum amount also indicates citizen acceptance of the program," it said. "This represents 0.1 percent of the total property damage accidents handled under AIP."

AIP was also a hit with the patrol force and with the state's legislature. While officers praised the policy, the state enacted a law last July which eliminated the requirement that police report property damage accidents entirely from the existing Vehicle Laws on Accident Reports.

In concluding the report, the police researchers noted that "with AIP the police department is endeavoring to make better use of its manpower and equipment by establishing continuing fiscal responsibility in the deployment of its most valuable and costly resources."

For further information about the program, write: E. Jay Miller, Baltimore County Police Department, Headquarters, 400 Kenilworth Drive, Towson, MD 21204.

≡ SUPREME COURT BRIEFS ≡

By AVERY ELI OKIN



The Supreme Court took its first recess of the 1980-81 term from October 20 to November 3, thereby maintaining the tradition of alternating oral argument sessions with time for reflection, opinion-writing, and discussion of new and ongoing cases and controversies.

At least twice during the recess the Justices were scheduled for weekly conference. No one except for the sitting Justices knows exactly what transpires in the conference sessions, since the Justices meet without their clerks or Supreme Court staff members. It is generally believed, though, that during the conferences the Justices decide which cases will be granted oral argument and after lengthy and intense discussions actually vote to see whether there is sufficient interest among the Justices to grant plenary review.

Within the bounds of the legal questions posed to the Court, the Justices have an opportunity during the conference to discuss the nation's problems and, where appropriate, chart the solutions. One such national problem which has occupied a considerable amount of the Justices' time in recent months has been criminal activity associated with the supply and prohibitive cost of heroin.

Professor James Q. Wilson of Harvard University explained in his classic work, *Thinking About Crime* (Basic Books, Inc. 1975), that "it has been widely believed that much of the increase in predatory crime is the result of heroin addicts supporting their habits; ... and that conventional law enforcement efforts to reduce heroin use have not only failed but may in fact be contributing to the problem by increasing the cost of the drug for the user, leading thereby to the commission of even more crimes. . . ."

According to estimates made by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the number of heroin addicts in 1978 was 380,000. That figure does not present a true picture, however, in light of the fact that there is an increasing acceptance of the use of heroin in urban white-collar circles.

The Justices desire to combat the problem was recently shown by its action in placing on the Court's docket a case where a conviction for the illegal distribution of heroin was set aside by a Court of Appeals decision. The issue raised in that case follows, as well as a related full-text plenary decision from the latter part of the 1980-81 term.

Law Enforcement Misconduct

Appearing on the Court's docket is an appeal brought by the United States Government for a reinstatement of a conviction for the illegal distribution of heroin, which was set aside, by the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit as a consequence of law enforcement misconduct.

The case arose following the indictment of Hazel Morrison on June 28, 1978, on two counts of illegally distributing heroin in violation of 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1) (1976). Prior to that date Mrs. Morrison and her attorney met with an assistant U.S. Attorney and the Drug Enforcement Administration agent assigned to the case, to conduct pre-trial negotiations.

Shortly thereafter the DEA agent was contacted by an Agent Hopson, also of the DEA, who was engaged in a major investigation of a heroin dealer. Agent Hopson reviewed her file with the intention of having Mrs. Morrison become a government informant.

On August 23, 1980, Agent Hopson and an associate visited Mrs. Morrison's home. Without her attorney present they questioned her about the source of her heroin and told her that the government had a protection plan for informers.

The agents told Mrs. Morrison that if she became a government informant they could make recommendations to the U.S. Attorney that he seek lenient punishment. According to Mrs. Morrison, the agents urged her to cooperate with them because the trial judge was the "worst SOB in the Federal courts," that "he hates black people," and that her "god-damn ass [was] going to jail."

Agent Hopson also inquired into how much Mrs. Morrison was paying her attorney. Learning the amount, he informed her that he had seen the attorney's work and that she should think about the quality of the representation that she was getting for her money. He finally suggested that if she wanted to cooperate with the DEA she should retain the public defender.

Immediately after the meeting, Mrs. Morrison called her attorney, who attempted to get in touch with the DEA agents. The attorney set up a meeting with the agents, but the agents failed to arrive at the scheduled time and on two occasions came to Mrs. Morrison's home when the attorney was not present.

Prior to her trial Mrs. Morrison filed a Motion to Dismiss the Indictment with Prejudice, in which she alleged that she had been denied her Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel and her Fourteenth Amendment right to a fair trial. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania denied the motion without an opinion.

Following the district court's decision she made a plea of guilty to one count of distribution, conditional upon an appeal of her motion to the Court of Appeals. The District Court sentenced Mrs. Morrison to five years imprisonment, with a special parole of three years after the time served.

In reviewing the fact pattern set forth in this case, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit determined that there was a "deliberate attempt to destroy the attorney-client relationship and to subvert the defendant's right to effective assistance of counsel and a fair trial." The appellate court ordered the judgment reversed, the sentence set aside, and the case remanded "to the district court for the entry of an order dismissing both counts of the indictment with prejudice."

In taking its appeal to the Supreme Court, the United States is contending that the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, while perhaps properly interpreting the meaning of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, did not do justice. Central to the Government's case, which has not yet been scheduled for oral argument, is the argument that the dismissal of the indictment is not the appropriate sanction in this case. In support of its position, the Government contends that the agents' misconduct in no way injured the defendant while the defendant's alleged actions may

significantly help to destroy the lives of those addicted to heroin. (United States v. Morrison, No. 79-395, appearing on the Court's docket for the 1980-81 term.)

Commendable Police Work

By a vote of 5-to-4, the Supreme Court upheld last term the conviction of a woman engaged in transporting heroin, where the defendant came to the Drug Enforcement Administration's attention through the use of a Drug Courier Profile. The profiles were designed to aid law enforcement line officers in detecting the transportation of illegal drugs by identifying persons who exhibit "characteristics generally associated with narcotic traffic." Among the items that make up a profile include the origin of the suspected courier's flight, especially if it is from a "source" city such as Los Angeles, San Diego, Miami or New York.

Other factors in the profile include:

- ¶ The suspect is the last person to leave the plane;
- ¶ He/she scans the entire area;
- ¶ The suspect will not claim any baggage or luggage, and
- ¶ He/she changes airlines for a second domestic flight.

In the present case, a black woman arrived at Detroit Metropolitan Airport

from Los Angeles early in the morning of February 10, 1976. On duty at the time were two DEA agents, one of whom had over 10 years of police experience and had been involved in over 100 drug-related arrests the previous year at the Detroit airport.

Shortly after the agents had observed that the suspect met all of the criteria in the Drug Courier Profile, they approached her, identified themselves as Federal agents, and requested identification. The suspect produced her airline ticket and driver's license, which contained different names. During a brief questioning period the agents learned that the suspect had been in California only two days prior to her flight. One of the agents identified himself as a "Federal narcotics agent," and according to the testimony the suspect at that point "became quite shaken, extremely nervous."

The agent then requested the suspect to accompany him to the DEA office, which was located about 50 feet away from where they were standing. The suspect complied, and in the office she was asked if she would allow a search of her person and handbag. She was informed that she had a right to refuse to

Continued on Page 16

Riot prescriptive package gives police executives a dose of humility

Continued from Page 1

Noting that such groups can be "an incredibly active resource" for law enforcement, the study urged police executives, commanders and line officer to tap what it described as their "a large network of talent."

"For too long, this resource has remained aloof from the police and vice versa," Miron and Wasserman said. "Rather than waiting for these individuals and agencies to act after a disorder, it seems more useful to engage them in community problem-solving and conflict intervention before a disorder."

Police forces themselves should plunge into the untested waters of conflict intervention, according to the report, by encouraging line officers to make individual contact with as many residents of a troubled area as possible. "One of the most important resources available to the police department is the line officer, who is often overlooked by senior police executives as a knowledgeable source of information and insight about the handling of potential disorder situations in his or her beat area," the study observed.

In another recommendation, the report urged administrators to avoid the use of tactics which could spark a full-blown disorder, citing as an example an undercover robbery squad that fires on an escaping suspect.

"Neighborhood residents rarely understand the events leading up to a confrontation; they are influenced by crowd psychology and the events which occur before their eyes," the researchers pointed out. "An aggressive police action in front of a crowd of onlookers may well provoke additional conflict."

The report indicated that its creative intervention strategies are not backed by a warrantee and that police should be equipped to handle disorders in the event that the tactics fail and tension breaks out into a major disorder.

Noting that most major departments have developed riot response plans since

the disorders of the 60's, Miron and Wasserman drew on their research into the recent Miami disturbances to spot potential flaws in the written emergency policies.

"There is a wide gap between the written concept of action and the decisions made by police commanders in times of stress," the researchers found. "Few disorder plans appear to have considered the chaos of hundreds of police officers arriving at a central location, being formed into squads and given assignments — all occurring against a background of confused decision-making at the highest levels of the police organization and amid conflicting and numerous reports from the field."

To make disorder control plans as realistic as possible, the report suggested that administrators solicit community input in drafting the strategies, that they separate personnel mobilization issues from disorder control strategies in the draft, and include provisions which indicate when it is appropriate to put the plan into effect.

In capsulizing its assessment of the Miami/Dade County disturbances, the study did not point the finger of blame at the police, but it indicated that law enforcement agencies in general can play a bigger role in attempting to ease the tensions that lead to such rioting.

"Several of the areas of Dade County in which rioting occurred were neighborhoods which, for over a decade, had been known by both the police and the local governments to be centers of violence and disorder," Miron and Wasserman concluded. "An environment of extreme human and social stress, coupled with periodic neighborhood violence, had been allowed to grow with no serious long-term efforts to address chronic problems. This combination of social stress and a breakdown of confidence in the administration of justice provides the classic ingredient for disorder; all that is required is one incident to act as the fuse or flashpoint."

Diplomats may be working as heroin bagmen; Britain moves to relieve IRA tensions; Phillipines executes terrorist death policy



Chad envoy denies drug-running charges

International drug-running may be reaching a new professional career status, according to an ongoing probe by the Drug Administration which indicates that foreign diplomats are carrying more than policy dispatches in their attache cases.

The disclosure was made to the Washington Post last month by sources close to the DEA probe, which has already resulted in the arrest of two Pakistani men who were caught carrying \$28 million worth of heroin. It is believed that the suspects hired two high-ranking diplomats from the Chad Embassy in Washington to smuggle the illicit drugs into the United States.

Ousman Abdoul, one of the diplomats who reportedly was implicated by the investigation, denied that he was involved in any illegal drug operations, but he acknowledged that he traveled to Pakistan earlier this year at the request and expense of the two suspects.

The 34-year-old diplomat, who serves as first secretary at the African nation's embassy, told the Post that he is "a little bit disturbed" over the allegations, stating that the charges are "not true."

"First of all, I didn't know" the suspects, he said. "They just stopped by my

house one day about six or seven months ago."

Abdoul claimed he told the men, Hizballah Kahn, 26, and Mohammad Nisar, 22, that he did not want to get involved with them, but that they repeatedly visited him at the embassy, which at the time was headquartered in a suite in the Watergate office building.

The men told Abdoul that they knew Chad was in the midst of a civil war, and that he and other diplomats might be short of money, according to the embassy official's story.

"I'm a diplomat. I'm not going to deal with people like you," Abdoul recalled telling the two. "I did not ask them ever for money."

But the diplomat agreed to the trip after the suspects presented a letter from Kahn's father inviting him to Pakistan. He said he travelled to the Golden Crescent nation, went on sightseeing trips for three days, and returned with a letter and a package from Kahn's father.

On his return to the United States, Abdoul claims, he handed the letter to Kahn and retained the package, which he says contained a stone. He noted that when he was approached by the suspects to make a second trip, he declined and has not heard from them since.

U.S. Attorney Daniel J. Bernstein,

who presented the charges at a hearing in U.S. District Court in Washington, said the two Pakistanis have access to multiple kilograms of heroin in other areas of the United States. Both men have several passports and access to bank accounts containing large amounts of money, the prosecutor told U.S. Magistrate Lawrence Margolis.

While Bernstein told the court that a DEA agent made a sample heroin purchase from the two men in September for \$50,000, other sources noted that the actual drug buy that led to their arrest was in the \$600,000 price range.

Margolis set a \$1 million bond on each of the men at the request of Bernstein, who noted that the suspects were "working in connection with persons who have diplomatic immunity in this country" and thereby could stop U.S. officials from bringing the Pakistanis back to court.

The prosecutor added that the protections offered by diplomatic immunity made the case "most unusual" and "most aggravating" for the Federal government. U.S. enforcement officials prohibited from entering embassy grounds to make an arrest unless requested to do so by the government in question. They are also barred from searching the baggage of accredited diplomats returning to America, unless there is serious reason to believe that contraband is being brought into the country.

Military profile lowered in strife-torn Northern Ireland

Police in Northern Ireland have been forced to expand their role in controlling political violence there, as the British government continues to decrease its military presence in the troubled region.

Last month, 400 British troops were pulled out of the area in the third such withdrawal this year, reducing the army's strength to 12,000. The security duties and patrols which would have been handled by the departing soldiers are now in the hands of the 7,000-member police force and its 4,700 reserve officers. An 8,000-strong part-time militia, known as the Ulster Defense Regiment, is also expected to help fill the military vacuum.

According to United Press International, the new round of military withdrawals has led to the shutdown of the military base in the Grand Central Hotel in Belfast, where the military has been headquartered in the city since 1972. During that year, the British army stationed 21,700 soldiers in Northern Ireland.

While the military maneuvered to decrease its presence in Northern Ireland, the British cabinet made another move that may relieve the tension in the terrorist-torn province, announcing that all male prisoners may now wear civilian clothing instead of prison garb.

A government spokesman noted that the concession was made in an effort to forestall a hunger strike among the 350 suspected terrorists who are being held in British prisons.

"This should not be seen as the first in a series of cave-ins," the spokesman added. "They [the cabinet] are not going

any further. It has been made clear that the prisoners are not getting any special category status that is their chief demand."

The status controversy involves a request by the inmates to be classified as "political prisoners" or "prisoners of war" in their battle against the British presence in Ulster. Also on the list of demands were calls for more outside visits, weekly letters and packages, and the right of free association with other "political prisoners."

The clothing concession is not expected to halt the hunger strike, which is scheduled to begin with a fast by a representative group of prisoners. Authorities are prepared to apply the "Jenkins rule" in the event, warning the hunger strikers of the medical dangers of their action but taking no other measures to save them.

Ulster loyalists came down hard on the clothing concession, led by James Molyneux, a member of Parliament and head of the Official Unionist Party. "No matter what way this is dressed up or presented by the government, it is clearly a cave-in to blackmail," he said. "There is a weak element in the cabinet, and after this decision all Unionists should be warned not to have any truck with any fancy, exotic political solutions that may be put forward."

Less than two weeks before the clothing decision came down, a terrorist helicopter was almost shot down over one of Britain's top security jails in Hull, England. The air raid was part of a reported \$600,000 scheme to free Irish Republican Army inmates from the facility.

Alerted by an underworld tip, police said they forced the chopper to retreat by ringing the prison with sharpshooters. "Explosives and arms might have been lowered into the prison to start an armed riots," an assistant chief constable said.

Phillipine terror bombers may pay the ultimate price

The Philippines has joined the handful of nations that have reinstituted the death penalty as a deterrent to rising terrorist violence, recently implementing a decree which mandates capital punishment for individuals who use explosives as murder weapons.

Under the mandate, which was made public last month, Phillipine military courts must order the execution of anyone convicted of killing with hand grenades, rifle grenades or other types of explosives.

The decree, which was announced less than two weeks before a terrorist bomb blast disrupted a convention of travel agents in Manila, stated that executions were necessary "in view of the recent bombings, arsons, and other acts of terrorism and lawlessness committed or being carried out by the radicals and other criminal elements in metro Manila and other parts of the country."

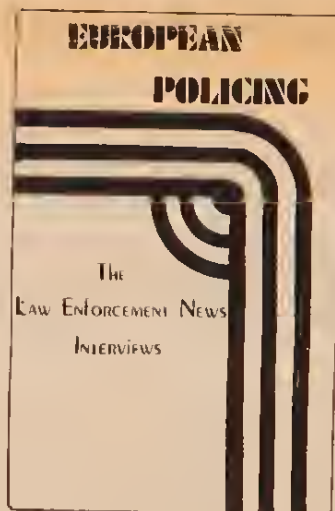
In a companion decree, the government gave military courts the right to impose jail terms on people involved in bomb hoaxes and threats, and increased the penalties for anyone convicted of damaging or destroying property with explosives.

EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by
Michael Balton

with a Preface by
P.J. Stead



In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what common problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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Philly cops score big in the ninth

Philadelphia police played hardball security at the final game of the World Series last month, going with a game plan that resulted in one of the most orderly feats of crowd control in recent sports history.

The millions of baseball fans who watched the Phillies battle the Kansas City Royals on television were treated to a second drama, as the Philadelphia Police Department maneuvered its law enforcement players throughout Veterans Stadium in the closing innings of the game, thus keeping the overflow crowd of over 65,000 Phillies fans in check.

"What we decided to do was just make our presence felt right from the get-go so that the fans knew that we were there and that we meant business," police spokesman Don Fair noted. "What we did that night was made it very plain to the fan who was going to the game that we were there to do our work."

Fair, who manages the police department's public affairs office, told Law Enforcement News that the force closed out the series with relief help from the Phillies organization, which added 100 guards to its own security complement to police the final game.

Keep the Public Guessing

Fair refused to disclose the number of city law enforcers who took to the field, however, noting that part of the security plan was to leave the actual number of troops to the public's imagination. "Rather than say we had 'x' number of cops and set up a pre-siege mentality about the thing, the kind of comments that we made publicly was that we were going to have extra patrols inside and outside the stadium," he said.

"We don't give deployment staffing on any kind of basis because we feel that the practice aids and abets the baddies," Fair noted. "We told the public that we want everybody to have a good time, but we don't want any of the laws broken. That's basically where we left it as far as our pre-game comments were concerned."

Explaining his reluctance to put a figure on how many officers it took to control the Veterans Stadium crowd at the present time, the information director noted that the department doesn't want to tip its hand for the next time. "We hope the Phillies win the next ten World Series," he said.

Fair provided a play-by-play description of his force's security feat, sounding much like a major league manager discussing a Series win: "We had a small, but noticeable presence inside the stadium during the game. Cops were walking around in a relaxed kind of way with their helmets on — no real big presence felt, but enough to let the fans know that we were there."

From bullpens to horsepens

"In the bottom of the seventh inning, we put our mounted on the field," Fair continued. "We moved them from the rightfield to the leftfield bullpen and they sort of galloped across the centerfield area. We showed the fans they're here."

"In the bottom of the eighth, we put our canine unit on. The idea was that we would use the dogs in places where people weren't allowed to go. We didn't use our canine against people. The philosophy of this department is that canines are not used to push people back. The dogs were put in places like the top of the dugout, that type of thing, just as another show to let them know that we're there."

"Going into the top of the ninth, we put a very heavy force, all with helmets, on the playing field itself, lined up against

the fence," Fair added. "It was again, just a show to say we meant business and we weren't going to allow anything to happen."

Royals razz show-of-force

The police department's security lineup did not go unnoticed by the other players on the field, with members of the two championship clubs reflecting differently upon the effort.

On the winning side, Philadelphia relief pitcher Tug McGraw indicated to television announcers that when he saw the police dogs parade on the field, he realized that victory was near, and the sight of the canine corps made him "reach back for something extra."

In defeat, Royals third baseman George Brett gave reporters a visitor's perspective of the proceedings. "It's funny the way the public-address announcer says let's show the world how civilized the people in Philadelphia are, and then they put 3,000 policemen and dogs and horses out there so no one could get out on the field — unless they jumped out of the second or third tier."

Brett's teammate, second baseman Frank White, observed that the security measures reminded him of playing winter-league ball in South America. "I thought I was in Venezuela when I saw the dogs," he said. "That's the only place I've ever seen that. In Venezuela they have police stationed around the field with machine guns all the time. I guess they know the people in Philadelphia. It just doesn't seem like a baseball game. If you have to do this type of stuff to control people watching a baseball game, something's wrong."

White, who pounded out a .080 batting average during the six-game series, suggested that the police presence might have influenced the outcome of the final contest. He noted that at one point in the

game, umpire Bill Kunkel told the Royals that there would be "a lot of policemen" on the field and that if a ball hit one of them it would still be in play.

"Who wants to run into a horse?" the infielder demanded. "You can't really concentrate when the police are running all over the place."

Protests are new to cops

Police spokesman Fair expressed surprise when told about the Royals' complaints, noting that the department received no protests from any quarter after the game. "During the last inning, we did have cops on the field, but the Royals were batting and the Phillies were out on the field," he said.

"We talked to the Phillies and their organization talked to the [baseball] commissioner's office about what the plans were," Fair observed. "We didn't want to interfere with the game. I don't think we did. But at that point our main concern was to make sure that the stadium was still standing. I went by it yesterday and it's still there."

While the Philadelphia force scored six arrests in the post-game festivities at the stadium, there was no need for hits, with the department's presence providing a psychological deterrent to the vandalism and rowdiness that has been associated with World Series wins in recent years.

"We were interested in making sure the unexpected didn't happen," the police spokesman said. "We didn't want any repeats of any performances in other cities when their teams won, with our AstroTurf being turned into souvenirs."

The security detail did have to handle a surprise squeeze play by the Phillies, when a few of the victorious players decided to reemerge onto the field to take a curtain call before the departing crowd. Fair remarked that the final bows

Continued on Page 16



Wide World Laserphoto

SHOWING THEIR FANGS: Canine was an integral part of the World Series security effort. Here, a Philadelphia officer stands guard on the Royals dugout as a sign to the fans that trespassers will feel the bite of the law.



Wide World Laserphoto

WHO'S ON FIRST?: The Philadelphia police are on first, second and third, pitching a security plan that allowed only six misguided fans to reach homeplate.

Diegelman foretells how LEAA's pieces will fall. . .

Smashing the house that Lyndon built

By ROBERT F. DIEGELMAN

Acting Director,
Office of Justice Assistance, Research,
and Statistics
(As released by the U.S. Department of Justice)

For those of us who have spent time in service at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, uncertainty is surely no stranger.

During its ten plus years of existence, LEAA was guided by almost an equal number of administrators; program priorities shifted constantly; annual budgets rose to a high of \$800 million and dipped to a low of \$200 million; regional operations were created, then eliminated; and several major legislative reforms were implemented.

In fact, the most recent reform — the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA) — was perhaps the most promising. That act restructured LEAA and created the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS).

Virtually on the heels of enactment, however, budget actions radically altered the program envisioned in the legislation. These actions required a new plan that responded to the new realities.

The budget shifts aided NIJ, BJS, and the juvenile justice program, but terminated LEAA.

The ramifications of these reductions are widespread and affect personnel and programs at all levels of government.

More than \$1 billion of Federal funds is involved. Some 30,000 state and local employees and 500 Department of Justice personnel will be directly affected. And assuring accountability of these public monies poses a significant challenge.

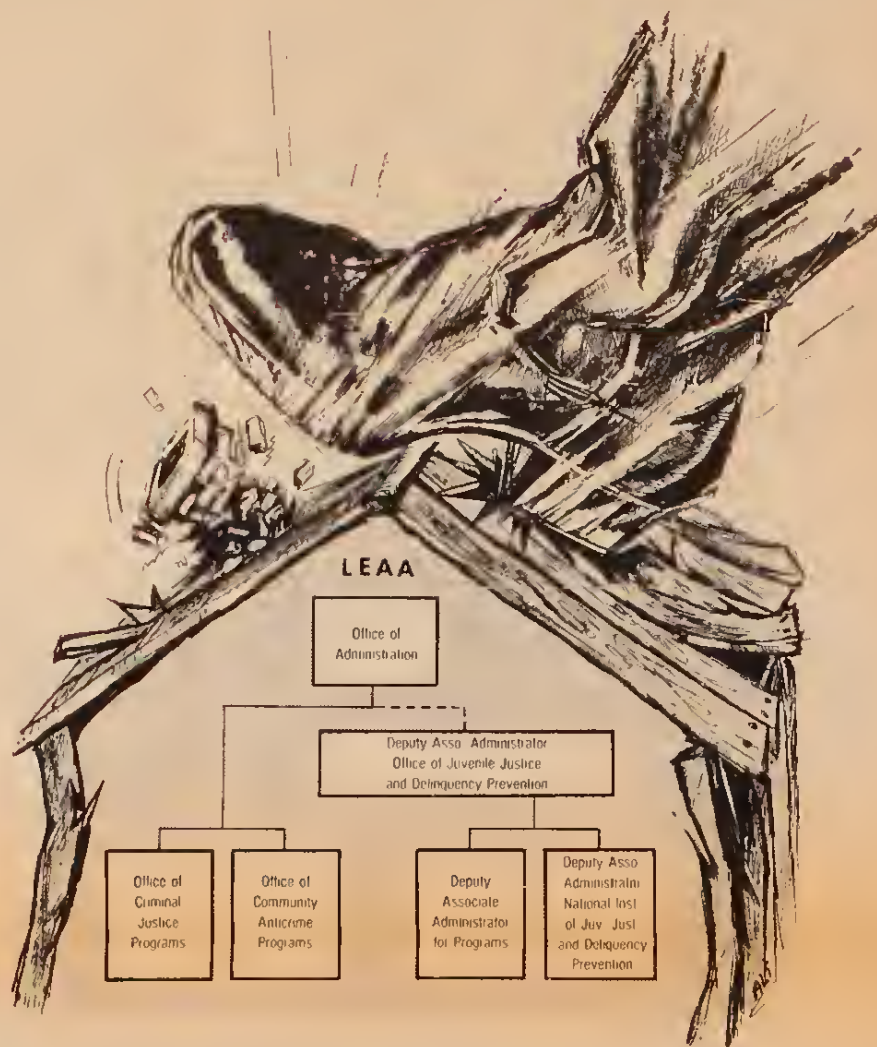
Due to the three-year funding cycle in the LEAA program, about 2,000 categorical grants involving more than \$500 million are in various stages of completion. In all, significant sums from previously awarded grants are available for use by state and local governments well into 1982.

The Federal government must assure that these remaining funds are legally expended and that unused monies are returned to the U.S. treasury. Grants must be monitored to assure compliance with Federal laws and regulations and guard against fraud and abuse. Reports must be filed, audits conducted, and program terminations completed — all in an orderly manner.

To accomplish these goals, a plan has been developed to maintain a Federal presence and continue — for a limited time — the functions of state and local planning agencies to help administer formula grant programs and assure accountability.

At the Federal level, the fiscal 1981 budget is about \$5 million short of the amount needed to maintain a personnel level to adequately meet projected demands. A request has been submitted to Congress to reprogram some funds to meet that need.

At the state and local levels, authority has been granted to states to use unexpended action funds for administrative purposes. In addition, states and localities will receive relief through the distribution of formula grant monies that are available for reversion to the Federal government. Once the states' needs have been determined, prior year funds will be distributed to help meet the minimum requirements of these agencies.



Don't tread on me?

In addition to ensuring the responsible phase-out of grant activities, the plan sought to salvage — to the fullest extent possible — LEAA programs of proven effectiveness and value. Over the years, LEAA grant recipients throughout the country have worked hard to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. These investments frequently have led to significant system reform and should not be junked simply because of LEAA fund shortages. Many of these programs can be transferred to other Federal agencies.

These programs include such initiatives as the community anti-crime program, drug treatment programs like TRAP and TASC, arson prevention and control, corrections standards and training, court improvement efforts, Sting, and other law enforcement activities. They are but a few of the hundreds of successful programs which can and should be continued. As part of this plan, we have started discussions with other Federal

units to transfer these programs and keep them active.

Finally, one of the most significant developments emanating from the LEAA program was the establishment of state planning agencies, now known as criminal justice councils. It is our hope that during the next two years, those states which have not yet institutionalized their CJC's will do so. We will be doing everything we can to encourage state governments to move in this direction.

To refocus the general criminal justice planning and coordination process while developing and strengthening more specific operations in research, statistics, and juvenile justice will require the cooperation, support, and full understanding of everyone who has contact with the JSIA. This next chapter in this process must reflect the same kind of dedication, resolve, and high standards of professionalism that marked every phase of the program's previous development.

Voice your views on LEAA's fall ...in the pages of Law Enforcement News.

The ten-year saga of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration did not have a happy ending in the eyes of many professionals who are involved in policing and criminal justice. The two-year phase out of the agency, as described above by acting OJARS administrator Robert F. Diegelman, seems to leave many questions unanswered regarding the Federal government's role in law enforcement. Law Enforcement News wants to give its readers the

opportunity to voice their views on this important issue. What are your feelings on the termination of LEAA? Where should the Federal government go from here to give criminal justice much needed assistance? Your replies can range in length from a paragraph to an article-length examination. Send them to: Lines From the Front, LEN, 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019. All submissions should bear the author's name, which will be withheld on request.



Getting blacks aboard the anticrime bandwagon

More and more pressure is being applied on police departments to build a new bridge between the community and the police. In city after city, police community relations programs are designed to ease tensions and attack crimes that worry people most.

Crime is endemic to the American society. It is a fact of social living.

PUBLIC FORUM

By Sloan T. Letman, Raymond Sykes and Herbert Scott

Scholars have traditionally defined the problem of crime in the black community as a product of poverty, unemployment, poor education or other social and economic ills.

A simplistic, superficial response would be to have the residential patterns of group living rearranged in such a way as to substantially increase integration — so that opportunities for blacks to victimize each other are significantly reduced. A more effective approach would be to focus resources on alleviating the social conditions that breed crime and dispositions toward criminal behavior.

One of the important factors that are frequently overlooked in formulating equations to deal with crimes is that of community involvement. Perhaps nowhere is this factor more critically needed and more conspicuously absent than in addressing the problem of crime in the black community. Traditionally, approaches to crime control have been characterized by limited involvement on the part of the public. There has been an overreliance by the public on the criminal justice system and the police for protection and for taking care of crime problems. The role of the criminal justice system and the police is to supplement the citizens' basic responsibility for crime control, not to supplement this responsibility.

Samuel Nolan, former Acting Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, says, "Crime prevention needs two ingredients to make it viable, the public and the police. Both must be involved or else the small number of criminals will make the large number of decent citizens live in fear for their safety. The ultimate police force is the public itself, as the organized police departments of the country are only their appointed representatives. When the public and the police work in harmony, the community is truly a part of combined efforts in making neighborhoods better."¹

Black community involvement is the essence, the *sine qua non*, of any meaningful attempt to address the problem. There is a sense of urgency about the crime problem within our community that demands a telling-it-like-it-is attitude about certain aspects of the problem, and involvement in forthright actions that are designed to offset the negative results of crime in the black community. Unfortunately, one of the products of rampant crime in the black community is a sense of frustration, apathy and powerlessness that saps the very lifeblood that is needed to effectively deal with the problem. Too frequently there is a retreat to the privacy of one's home, to the sense of false security that comes from pulling shades down and adding on extra locks to the doors. The need for an informed collective action to stand up to the problem head-on is compelling.²

There are some viewpoints we believe are worthwhile to share with those in the black and white communities who are in-

terested in knowing what they can do to help with the problem.

Opportunity, risk, desire, reward, and conditioning are factors that are highly related individually and collectively to problems of crime and criminal behavior. The extent to which these factors can be controlled reflects in our overall effort to control crime. For example, if there is no opportunity for crime, there will be no crime regardless of the desire. If there is opportunity and no desire, regardless of the risk, or the reward, there will be no crime. If the risk is too high, regardless of opportunity, reward, or desire, criminal behavior may not issue. Conditioning has to do with the kind of value system that one is brought up with. Individually and collectively these terms are important organizing and guiding principles in addressing crime. We wish to use some of them in identifying some general areas in which specific kinds of actions should take place.

In a small town there is the strong sense of community that is generated among the residents. Not only do most people know each other, but they also feel a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others in the neighborhood. There is a sharing of the joy of others, as well as a sharing of sorrows.

However, in larger cities there is a different perspective. The young members of families, seeing the criminal element in their community with material possessions which they desire, are too often enticed into their street life via drugs, prostitution and theft in its various forms.

The Woodlaw Organization (TWO), a black community on Chicago's South Side, has put crime at the top of its agenda. Although TWO has been concerned about crime for some time, its public posture has been to emphasize poverty and racism as the real cause.³

Nearly 87 percent of the robberies, rapes and assaults on blacks are committed by other blacks, according to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Most of these personal crimes of violence are against lone victims on streets, in parks, on playgrounds and school grounds, or in parking lots. These crimes are more likely to be reported to the police than crimes involving theft, and are more likely to be reported by males than females, notes Dr. Julius Debro an Atlanta University criminologist.

Debro notes that the perceptions of black crime vary in different sections of the country. "In the North" he reports, "violence is still seen as a way of life... on the East Coast [perceptions lead] to a feeling that the victim is just waiting to be victimized because there is no other choice on black crime but one of acceptance that it will occur and that very little will be done to combat it... In the Southwest, both in Houston and in Dallas, the fear of crime is not as strong

as the fear of police... Most blacks see the police as an occupying force which has little concern for human lives among blacks and Mexicans."⁴

In the largest urban areas, youth turn to gang activity. According to Chicago Police Department statistics, 150 to 175 gangs with 4,000 to 8,000 members terrorize the city's neighborhoods. Officials say that about 50 percent of these gangs are black. Most gang members are in their early teens, and some join as early as age eight to begin criminal acts which lead to shoplifting, burglary, armed robbery and even murder.

In 1977, 1.8 million juvenile offenders were taken into custody in this country, and 80 to 90 percent of these were black youths, according to Chicago criminologist Dr. John Thorton. The director of the Residential Apprentice Program, a halfway house for 13 to 16 year olds, Dr. Thorton states that black youths are more likely than white teens to be channeled through the juvenile justice system because the community fails to provide the necessary support to black families. Many white youths never go to court, but are instead channeled through various programs, or school teachers, Thorton says. But many black youths needlessly end up in institutions when they only need counseling and

might report him, but also by actually committing it on occasion. So much the greater, then, is the argument for dealing with these problems as a group, as a neighborhood. Let criminals and would-be criminals know that you and your neighbors will not tolerate criminal behavior in the community, through the development of neighborhood watch programs and similar activities. If the criminal knows that he actually risks getting caught and going to jail, he is less likely to be involved in that particular activity in that community.

Dr. Gwynne Pierson, a criminologist at Howard University, says that blacks tend to stay in their own communities to commit crime. It is safer there because blacks are still reluctant to report crime and the police are less interested in investigating crimes in black communities.

Understandably, then many blacks avoid leaving their homes unattended for fear that a neighbor might tip off a burglar. Elderly citizens lock themselves into their homes at dusk, but are still fearful of robberies despite the iron bars and massive locks on their doors and windows. And many buildings are damaged by vandals who set fires to apartments, hurl bricks through windows, and even steal plumbing and carpeting.

Black people are affected inordinately

'Let criminals and would-be criminals know that you and your neighborhood will not tolerate their behavior in the community.'

guidance.⁵

When legitimate roads to personal achievement and material rewards are blocked or narrowed, whether by poor education, the unavailability of all but the most menial jobs, or other obstacles on the path of upward mobility, blacks like other ethnic underclasses, often resort to illegal means such as prostitution, fencing stolen goods, or drug trafficking. But, unlike the experience of most ethnic immigrants who have moved upward in American society, blacks have remained locked in the bottom, generation after generation.

Failing to get involved in one's community simply means not getting involved in the community's business, to protect it from crime and criminal behavior. Failure to call the police to report illegal activity, failure to go to court as a witness or to prosecute a criminal combine to create an atmosphere of crime with impunity. The criminal knows that no one will take action against him, so he feels free to do what he wishes.

Often the criminal will help bring about his freedom to do what he wants, only not by threatening with violence those who

by crime in their communities. Blacks live in a depressed condition. Their property is more valuable because they do not have much to begin with. They are not protected by police and when property is stolen, it is not recovered. Consequently blacks are forced to play the game and get property in the manner they lose it, through illegal means.⁶

Cooperating with the police frequently is a hard pill to swallow for many blacks, and with good historical reason. However, if there is a general feeling among the police that a certain neighborhood doesn't care about what happens to it or in it, the police are less likely to be as attentive and professional in carrying out their responsibilities as they would in an area that is more cooperative with them and cares more about what goes on in the community. Accordingly for the criminal, the risk factor for being caught and punished is so low that criminal lifestyles are generated because crime, in such cases, does pay. It is important to note that the fact of organizing and sustaining an organization to reduce a specific crime problem not only has a general crime prevention

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We read and review:

Negotiators guide replaces fear with knowledge

Terrorism and Hostage Negotiations.
By Abraham H. Miller. Westview Press,
5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado
80301. 1980. 134 pp.

This volume provides an excellent perspective on international terrorism for working negotiators in local law enforcement. The author helps to dispel some of the mysticism and profound fear often experienced by law enforcement negotiators in relating to terrorists.

Miller, a professor of political science at the University of Cincinnati, approaches internal and external law enforcement problems with remarkable insight. Being outside the business of law enforcement, Miller can effectively criticize politicians and ranking law enforcement officers when necessary. In an excellent text, Miller allows one to view the potential problems in terrorist situations, as well as the complacency of the United States toward domestic terrorism. This book is not a "how-to" for hostage negotiators, but rather a valuable overview of areas in which policy decisions must be made before terrorists strike.

Miller discusses the role — or the lack of one — played by the United Nations in combating international terrorism. He points to the fact that the United Nations has attempted to provide protection for diplomats and public officials while failing to pass a resolution protecting innocent men, women and children. Miller also warns of the pitfalls inherent in relying on the Interpol network when forming anti-terrorist programs, noting that states which sponsor terrorist organizations often have access to this network.

The book deals in depth with the role of special weapons and tactics (SWAT) units in hostage negotiations, and Miller considers the pros and cons of such units with great insight into police policy and procedures. The history and philosophy of SWAT are examined, as is the potential for internal problems. The author also looks at the media's impact on SWAT operations, as well as the possible intrusion of politicians and high-ranking police officials seeking publicity.

In focussing on terrorism and the media, Miller faces the issue of First Amendment freedoms vs. hostage's lives squarely. He states: "[Terrorism] is dependent on the media. One might hesitatingly say it is the media's step-child."

the visual drama of a spectacular terrorist event always receives prominent media treatment, and, indeed, mass media are essential to the terrorist. Miller dismisses as impractical the possibility of the media ignoring terrorists events, stating that "ultimately, the terrorists would increase the scope of their activities or select such prominent targets that the media could no longer afford to ignore them."

The book's discussion of government policy regarding terrorism oozes disdain for the lack of U.S. leadership in the fight against this problem. Warning against the "current attitude of seeking to avoid taking any initiative in a policy domain

where the call to action appears to be tantamount to alarmism", Miller observes that "if the function of this is to avoid public overreaction, those espousing such a policy should well consider how an unexpected public will react to an event that is made all the more horrific because the government itself was too ill-prepared to cope."

Professor Miller shows remarkable insight into the complex problems involved in law enforcement's response to ter-

rorist activities. This book will make the reader neither an expert hostage negotiator, nor an expert in tactical response to terrorist situations. Its place is in illuminating many of the problems involved in both areas. It discusses many complex issues that are often understated by police officials, and as an outsider to police organizations, Miller presents the issues without agency bias. Every law enforcement commander and chief of police involved in terrorist or

hostage situations should have a copy of this volume handy.

As an New York City Police Department-trained hostage negotiator, I am thankful to Miller for his encouragement in the area of negotiating with terrorists. The fear sometimes expressed by negotiators that dealing with political terrorists will be a "different ballgame" than dealing with armed felons is partially defused by this work.

— R.N. Lekos

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Gearing up for community anticrime

Continued from Page 9

effect, but is also beneficial in addressing non-crime problems.⁷

In an attempt to develop specific steps to combating crime in the black community, it is important to understand the different kinds of acts which may be the focus for one community and not for another. For example, it is important to know whether one is specifically concerned about the fact that elderly people in the community are victimized or whether the concern is about rape, aggravated assault, burglary or other kinds of criminal incidents. Therefore, any attempts to address the given problems must begin with a specific determination of what the problem is and avoidance of any blanket terms that would not allow for a specification. In other words, when crime is thought of, what act or acts are made reference to? Secondly, the old cliché that knowledge is power is also important here.⁸ Therefore, the general crime information with respect to specific offenses should be obtained from the police department or the agency responsible for keeping such data. This information should tell not only the magnitude and nature of crime in a particular community, but also indicate the time and place that various criminal activities occur, and show other patterns that may help in facilitating specific plans and strategies to impact the problems. Different strategies and programs can be generated depending upon the type of problem that one has focused on. These steps are critical to developing an

informed program to fight crime in the community.

The city of Chicago, for example, has developed the Beat Representative Program, a civilian organization that acts as a liaison between the Chicago Police Department and the citizens of Chicago.

The Beat Representative Program is an ambitious project that understands the fact that the police cannot solve the problem of crime by themselves. Program staff are involved in activities that bring the citizens together to focus on various crime activities.

In conclusion, we think that it is important to reiterate that crime in the black community is at a critical level and there is no real reason to believe that in the near future this problem will diminish. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the problem will increase because of the high unemployment problem in society as a whole and its significantly disproportionate impact on black youth. Further, the impact of the energy crisis on mobility suggests that those who have been inclined to go to other neighborhoods to commit certain kinds of crimes will be doing so closer to home in the future.

The police and the criminal justice system cannot solve the problem alone, and they should not be expected to solve it. The attitude that the police can handle everything is counterproductive to the central need of community involvement, of eternal vigilance, concern and collective action if society is to reduce the problem of crime to more acceptable levels.

FOOTNOTES

1. Herrington J. Bryce, *Black Crime: A Police View*, 1977, page 7.
2. Dr. George Napper, *Community Involvement*, 1979, page 115.
3. Herrington J. Bryce, *Black Crime: A Police View*, 1977, page 36.
4. Ibid, page 38.
5. Dr. John Thorton, *Lost of Talent and Human Resources*, 1979, page 42.
6. Dr. Gwynne Pierson, *Loss of Property*, 1977, page 44.
7. Dr. George Napper, *Community Involvement*, 1979, page 116.
8. *Ebony Magazine*, *Black on Black Crime*, Johnson Publishing Co. Inc., Vol. XXXIV No. 10, Chicago, Ill, August 1979.

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Gun control gets a police thumbs down

Continued from Page 3

country benefiting greatly from nationwide gun control.

Proponents of firearms control measures can take only small consolation from the results of a question on the constitutionality of gun control. By a margin of 3-to-2, respondents conceded the constitutional legitimacy of firearms legislation, with most of the favorable votes coming from those who described their political philosophy as moderate or liberal.

However, when it came to the matter of whether or not the respondents favored registration of rifles or handguns, the nay-sayers again spoke up with a roar. Sixty-five percent of those surveyed vetoed the idea of registering rifles, and an even more imposing 76 percent voiced their disapproval of handgun registration. Only among non-police personnel was there a nod of approbation for handgun registration, with 62 percent favoring such a move.

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CRIME JOURNAL

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Faster than a speeding bullet: it's supercrook

(Last in a series.)

In the modern era, the implements of law enforcement caught up with and surpassed the ingenious methods of the armed bandit, who is today trapped by his own image as it is portrayed on a TV screen. Yet the robbers, like burrowing super rats immune to once-effective poisons, have devised new procedures which, since the Great Train Robbery in England, have netted them millions — robbery systems that need only be effective once to assure a lifetime of leisure.

Such super robberies of present day include:

● **Milan, Italy, 1958:** A large truck cut off a delivery van of the Popular Bank of Milan on the morning of February 27, 1958, curbing the lightly armed truck on the Via Ospoppo. Six bandits, all wielding machine guns, looted the truck of 114,000,000 lire (\$182,400) and about three-quarters of a million dollars in securities, the largest theft in Italian history to that date. All six men were later apprehended.

● **Cheddington, England, 1963:** England's 20th century "Great Train Robbery" took place near Cheddington on August 8, 1963. Twelve masked men, led by the intellectual Bruce Reynolds, stopped the Glasgow-to-London mail train, removed 120 mailbags within 45 minutes and fled in two Land-Rovers, an army truck, two Jaguars and a motor-cycle. The amount stolen shocked the world — \$7,368,715, the largest train theft in history. All the thieves were eventually caught; after all their careful planning, they had left their fingerprints in a nearby farmhouse. Less than \$1 million of the stolen money has been recovered.

● **New York, N.Y., 1971:** On December 31, the Hotel Pierre on Fifth Avenue was robbed of jewels unofficially estimated to be worth more than \$5 million.

● **Cambridge, Mass., 1973:** Antique coins estimated to be worth \$5 million were stolen from the Fogg Museum at Harvard University on December 2. Three men, Carl R. Dixon, Louis R. Mathis, and Anthony B. Vaglica, were caught and given long prison terms.

● **Chicago, Illinois, 1974:** Blasting a hole in the Purolator Building at 127 W. Huron on the night of October 20, six men took \$4.3 million from the vaults and fled to Florida. Some of the men attempted to get to Costa Rica but all were rounded up and most of the money recovered.

● **Lebanon, 1976:** At the height of the civil war in Lebanon in late January 1976, guerillas blew open the vaults of the British Bank of the Middle East in Bab Idriiss, taking anywhere from \$20-50 million from the safety deposit boxes.

● **Montreal, Canada, 1976:** On March 30, five men ambushed a Brink's delivery truck on a Montreal Street, aiming an anti-aircraft gun at the vehicle and taking more than \$2.8 million from the truck. They abandoned their escape cars some miles away on a golf course after having pulled the largest Brink's theft in history.

● **Palm Beach, Fla., 1976:** About \$6 million in jewels was taken from the safety deposit boxes at the Palm Towers Hotel in Palm Beach on April 14, in the largest hotel jewelry theft on record.

● **Nice, France, 1976:** Tunneling into an underground vault of the branch bank of the Societe Generale, ten burglars spent 48 hours rifling more than 400 safety deposit boxes and stealing between \$8 and \$10 million in cash, jewels, securities and bonds.

The burglars, led by 45-year-old professional thief Alhert Spaggiari, obtained the plans for the bank and entered the vault via a sewer system on the evening of July 16, 1976. So confident were the burglars that they brought along wine and lunches to consume while they leisurely looted the bank. The burglars found some pornographic photos, allegedly kept by one of the depositors as a blackmail device, and foiled the blackmailer by plastering the safety deposit room with the photos.

Spaggiari was apprehended the following year and brought to trial. Promising to hand the judge a detailed plan of the ingenious robbery, Spaggiari broke free of his guards in the courtroom and leaped out a second-story window, landing on the roof of a car parked intentionally beneath the window, to break his fall. The thief, an ex-paratrooper, leaped into the car and sped off with his waiting accomplice, and is still being sought at this time.

● **London, 1976:** The largest bank robbery in English history involved the theft of \$13.6 million from the Mayfair branch of the Bank of America. The eight holdup men were captured within 48 hours of the crime and all received long prison terms. Most of the money was recovered.

● **Los Angeles, Calif., 1978:** In a labyrinthine scheme, Stanley Mark Rifkin, a 32-year-old computer consultant, robbed the Security Pacific National Bank of \$10.2 million on October 25, 1978. The scheme involved transferring the money from the bank's transfer room through use of a secret code Rifkin had learned. He represented himself as being with the bank's international division and, had the money transferred to a New York bank where he drew upon it.

Using the money, Rifkin purchased \$8.1 million in polished diamonds in Switzerland, then flew back to the U.S. where he planned to sell the diamonds. Rifkin was arrested, the diamonds confiscated, and the balance of the money recovered in Belgium. All the bank's losses were recoverable. According to all sources, Rifkin's theft was the largest American bank robbery on record.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Hundred Clubs are worth a million to police survivors

Few happenings are as traumatic to a community as the line-of-duty death of a police officer or fireman. Such a tragedy is a guaranteed three-day sensation in the news media, and the whole citizenry feels the pain of the loss of one of its protectors. It's almost a personal blow to every person with a stake in the community.

While it's traumatic to the community, it's devastating to the dead officer's family. To them, he was more than a symbol of public safety; he was husband, father and breadwinner. The general public outpouring of grief and sympathy may help to allay the family's pain, but it doesn't buy groceries or pay the mortgage.

Recognizing the practical value of financial help, outstanding citizens in a number of states and cities have banded together to give the bereaved family of a police officer or fireman an immediate infusion of money. There are about 55 such groups in the country, most of them loosely structured associations of business and professional leaders who pay annual dues or assessments to keep the group's funds at a level sufficient to aid the family of a policeman or fireman who dies on the job.

Taking their cue from the first such group, the Hundred Club of Detroit, most of these associations have some variation of the "Hundred" idea in their names. There are many other Hundred Clubs, some 200 Clubs, and a scattering of groups called Century Clubs, Bluecoats, Shield, Blue Badge, and Backstoppers. Each club is autonomous and sets its own dues, levels of assistance, and rules. Many provide long-term assistance, including college scholarships, for widows and children.

For a long time after the formation of the Detroit Club in 1952, Hundred Clubs offered the only financial aid, other than public death benefits and pensions, to families of policemen and firemen who died in the line of duty. Then in 1976, the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act became Federal law, giving \$50,000 to the survivors of local and state police and firemen, and it was thought by some people that there was no longer a need for Hundred Clubs.

Not true, says Major Carroll E. Shaw, managing director of The Hundred Club of Connecticut, the second largest in the country with a membership of 1,200. (Only the Hundred Club of Massachusetts is larger.) "There are many things we can do," Shaw said. "Remember, the \$50,000 benefit is really only two-and-a-half years' salary for the average policeman or fireman," he explained. "Besides, we are much less restrictive about the definition of line of duty. We'll provide help, for example, to the family of a fireman who dies of a heart attack in the firehouse, which the Benefits Act won't do."

During one recent period, Shaw said, Federal funds went to the families of only five of 17 policemen and firemen who were aided by the Connecticut Hundred Club. Like many other Hundred Clubs, the Connecticut group covers auxiliary police and volunteer firemen, as well as local and state police, sheriff's deputies, and full-time firemen.

The Connecticut club makes immediate gifts of up to \$3,500 to bereaved families and maintains a scholarship fund with grants of up to \$5,000 for widows and children. Each year at Christmas, the club spends \$30,000 to \$35,000 for a holiday party and gifts of \$350 for police and fire widows, plus \$100 for each child. The club takes in about \$250,000 a year from its 1,200 members. Since its formation in July 1967 with only 30 members, the Connecticut club has disbursed about \$750,000 to the families of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters.

While the Connecticut club has the unhappy task of adding about 10 families per year to its list of those aided, the Hundred Club of Durango, Colorado, has never had to step in to help in its six years of existence. Nevertheless, said club chairman W. Douglas Morrison, a Denver realtor, the Durango club maintains a membership of about 150 community leaders who currently pay \$35 a year to keep its aid chest at around \$40,000. The Durango club, one of the smallest in the nation, boasts former President Gerald R. Ford among its members.

Hundred Clubs have community benefits beyond aiding survivors, Morrison pointed out. "They create great rapport between cops and firemen and the community," he said. "Policemen and firemen are telling me all the time how much they appreciate the fact that we're behind them."

The Hundred Club idea grew out of an effort by Detroit auto dealer Bill Packer to help the widow and unborn child of a young Detroit patrolman who was killed by a shot in the back during a routine arrest on November 17, 1950. Packer sat down and wrote to 100 friends, asking for contributions to a fund for the widow. He collected \$7,800 for her and subsequently set up a scholarship fund for the girl who was born six weeks after her father's death. Later Packer and several friends decided that such one-time efforts were not enough, and so they set up the Detroit Hundred Club in 1952.

The idea spread steadily over the next 20 years, with the number of clubs peaking at around 60 in the mid-1970's before passage of the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act. But as Major Shaw said, the need is still there, and Hundred Clubs will continue to fill that need so long as there are public-spirited people who will put their money where their mouth is when a law enforcement officer or fireman is struck down in the performance of duty.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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UPCOMING EVENTS

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- 1-2. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Course.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$400. For further information, contact: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone (502) 588-6987.
- 2-3. **Traffic Records Course.** Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Dublin, Virginia. For more details, write: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Telephone: (804) 257-6235.
- 2-4. **Crowd Behavior and Mass Violence Course.** To be held in San Diego by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.
- 3-4. **Criminal Investigation Course.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, Room 2203, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 3-5. **Executive Development Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- 4-5. **Sketching & Scale Diagramming Course.** Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Lynchburg, Virginia. For more details, see: December 2-3.
- 4-5. **Fourteenth Conference on Juvenile Justice.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For additional details, contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.
- 4-7. **Four-Day Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar.** To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Fee: \$395. For more details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone (213) 476-6024.
6. **Drug Abuse Enforcement Law and Procedure Course.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further information, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.
- 7-12. **Second Annual Training Institute on Addictions.** Sponsored by the Institute for Integral Development, Inc. and the U.S. Journal of Drug & Alcohol Dependence Inc. To be held in Miami Beach. Tuition: \$175. For details, contact: Training Institute on Addictions, Dan Barmettler, P.O. Box 2172 Colorado Springs, CO 80901.
- 8-10. **Assessment Center Methods Program.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.
- 8-10. **Sale Schools Seminar.** Sponsored by the Institute for Safe Schools, Inc. For more details, contact: Mrs. Louise Ensminger, Institute for Safe Schools, Inc., 800 East Broward Blvd., Suite 506, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301. Telephone (305) 463-1776.
- 8-12. **Criminologists — A Practical Application for Law Enforcement Investigators.** Presented by the University of Maryland,
- Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$320. For more information, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Program, University Blvd. and Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.
- 8-12. **Law Enforcement Photography Workshop.** To be held in Rochester, New York. Presented by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more information, contact: David D. Holtz, Corporate Communications, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650. Telephone: (716) 724-2364.
- 10-11. **Woman and Crime Course.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: December 6.
- 10-12. **Managing Field Services Course.** To be held in Phoenix, Arizona, by the Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110.
- 10-14. **Four-Day Certified Course in Lie Detection and Stress Analysis Using the Mark II Voice Analyzer.** Presented by Law Enforcement Associates, Inc. Fee: \$400. For more details, contact: Grimm De Panics, General Manager, Law Enforcement Associates, Inc., 88 Holmes Street, Box 128, Belleville, NJ 07109.
- 12-14. **Forensic Hypnosis Course.** To be held at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge in Newark, New Jersey. For more details, contact: Harry Arons, Ethical Hypnosis Training Center, 60 Vose Avenue, South Drange, NJ 07079. Telephone: (201) 762-3132.
- 15-18. **Crisis Intervention Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.
- 16-18. **Hostage Negotiation Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information see: December 3-5.
- 18-19. **Computer Planning Course.** To be held in Salt Lake, Arizona, by the Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, see: December 10-12.

JANUARY 1981

- 5-9. **Effective Tactical Police Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For more details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. John's Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- 5-9. **Basic Fingerprint Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information consult: December 3-5.
- 5-9. **Environmental Design for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$200. For further information, see: December 1-2.
- 5-16. **Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$400. For further information, contact: Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- 5-30. **Police Traffic Management Course.** To be held in Jacksonville, Florida, by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$695. For more details, consult: January 5-9.
- 12-14. **Vehicle Lamp Examination Workshop.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: December 1-12.
- 12-15. **Developing Police Computer Capabilities Course.** To be held in San Diego, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further

information, see: December 8-10.

16-18. **Combined Course in Forensic and Investigative Hypnosis.** Presented by the Fahey Foundation. To be held in Quincy, Massachusetts. Fee: \$325. For more information, contact: Main Office, 34 Adams Street, Quincy, MA 02169. Telephone: (617) 479-0940.

19-23. **Police Facilities Planning and Design Program.** To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: December 8-10.

19-30. **Current Problems & Concepts in Police Administration.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$400. For more details, see: January 5-16.

21. **Police Report Writing Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, see: December 3-4.

21-23. **New Techniques in Conducting Interviews.** Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$210. For more details, consult: December 8-12.

26-30. **Probation Case Management Phase II Course.** Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: December 15-18.

26-29. **Computer Related Crime: Training Workshop for Prevention, Detection, In-**

vestigation and Prosecution, Sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice in conjunction with Koba Associates. For further information, contact: Ms. Janet Schlechting, Koba Associates, Inc., 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

26-30. **Physical & Electronic Barriers for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$200. For more details, consult: December 1-12.

26-30. **Basic/Intermediate Firearms Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$300. For more information, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

26-30. **Officer Stress Assessment and Resolution Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information, consult: December 3-5.

27-29. **Supervisory Development Course.** To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida, by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, see: December 2-4.

27-29. **Improving Police Performance Appraisals.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$195. For more details, see: January 5-9.

28-29. **Questioned Documents Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, see: December 3-4.

26. **Hostage Rescue Operations Course.** To be held in San Francisco, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, consult: December 8-10.

26. **Advanced Firearms Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375. For more information, consult: January 26-30.

2-12. **Traffic Homicide Investigation Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For further information, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Kuri Street, Eustis FL 32726.

2-13. **First-Line Supervisory Training Course.** Presented by the Florida Institute

for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For more information, see: December 3-5.

3-5. **Police Stress Course.** Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida. Fee: \$325. For more details, consult: December 2-4.

9-13. **Crisis Intervention and Police Stress.** Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$340. For further information, see: December 8-12.

9-13. **Methods of Instruction & Program Design Course.** Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Roanoke, Virginia. For more details, see: December 4-5.

9-13. **Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$425. For more details, see: January 26-30.

9-13. **Police Budget Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250. For more information, consult: January 5-9.

23-March 5. **Police Officer Procedures & Techniques Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, see: February 2-12.

27-28. **Security Certified Protection Professional Review Course.** Presented by Northern Virginia Community College. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: Northern Virginia Community College, Woodbridge Campus, 15200 Snoketown Road, Woodbridge VA, 22191. Telephone: (703) 670-2191.

MARCH

2-13. **Advanced Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Hampton, Virginia. For more details, see: December 2-3.

8-12. **Eight National Conference on Juvenile Justice.** Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. For more details, contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

Viano on victimology:

Pushing for victims' legal rights

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volves providing monetary compensation to the victims to cover all or part of their crime losses. Such programs have been set up by a number of states during the past few years, but Viano sees them falling short of the mark.

"Basically, I don't think that the victim compensation plans are working as well as they were intended," he said. "In general, they do not offer a realistic rate of compensation or reimbursement to the victim. Also many of them are plagued by delays. There are rather large backlogs, and therefore they are not as timely in their help to the victims as they should be."

While the victimologist remarked that reimbursement plans in California, Washington, New York and Maryland are "among the better ones," he pointed out that the amount of compensation they grant is usually "not realistic" in terms of the victim's losses.

All of the programs are also having problems with determining who is eligible for aid, according to Viano. "There are some limitations that people are unhappy about because they effectively cut off a lot of cases, such as spouse abuse incidents, where people would realistically need help."

Both the compensation programs and the crisis intervention services may have to cut back further, since many of the efforts have been traditionally funded with LEAA money, distributed through state planning agencies.

But Viano noted that some victim/witness programs have become self-sustaining, particularly in Pennsylvania, Florida, Delaware and California. "So I don't think the demise of LEAA will affect the victim/witness program as dramatically as one might envision it," he remarked. "In many jurisdictions they've been extremely successful in securing these funds through surcharges and fines added to criminal cases."

This past summer, Viano was program chairman

of the First World Congress of Victimology, which was held in Washington, D.C. He commented that several of the "new developments and new directions in victimology" that were presented at the event will have a bearing on the future of policing.

"Victims rights litigation is a very important area where I think there is a lot of good promise," he said, citing one example. "It is one thing to offer services to the victim/witness, that's very important, but still the victim must soon establish standing in the criminal justice system like the offenders have."

The theory of victims rights is based on the dual notion that the proprietors of facilities open to the public have an obligation to make security precautions, and that the state has an obligation to keep potentially dangerous criminals off the streets.

Citing several court cases in which the rights of the victim have been upheld, Viano suggested that the movement could help lighten the load for the police by decreasing the number of repeat offenders in circulation and by making establishments such as hotels and motels a bit more secure.

Citing last summer's eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington, Viano noted that victimologists have expanded their role to take the victims of disasters under their specialized wings, adding that police cooperation will be necessary in this area.

"Often, police are the first ones on such a scene," he said. "Police are the agency of last recourse and the first recourse, in the sense that they are the first line against crime but they are also the first line when something happens in a community that's unforeseen. This is an area where police can learn quite a bit where their role is crucial."

Police and other criminal justice practitioners will have an opportunity to learn more about the entire spectrum of victimization services at the next World Congress of Victimology, which is scheduled to be held next summer.

Supreme Court Briefs...

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be searched but she responded "Go ahead" as she handed her handbag to one of the agents.

A policewoman arrived in order to conduct a body search of the suspect, and the officer again asked the suspect if she consented to the search. The suspect commented that she had a plane to catch but proceeded to disrobe. She took from her undergarments two small packages which she handed to the policewoman; the packages contained heroin. The suspect was immediately placed under arrest.

The suspect was brought to trial in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. As part of the proceedings, she moved to suppress the evidence on the grounds that it had been obtained through an unconstitutional search and seizure. The District Court found that there had been no arrest until after the heroin had been found. The court further determined that the defendant "gave her consent to the search [in the DEA office] and... such consent was freely and voluntarily given." Following the ruling the District Court found the defendant guilty.

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit reversed the conviction. The appellate court disapproved of the use of the Drug Courier Profile and held "that the agents could not reasonably have suspected criminal activity."

In reversing the ruling of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme court held that under the facts of this case there were no Fourth Amendment violations which necessitated setting aside the conviction. Justice Stewart, writing for the Chief Justice and Justices Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist noted that the defendant "was twice expressly told that she was free to decline to consent to the search, and only thereafter explicitly consented to it."

The majority also stressed that under the Fourth Amendment a person is "seized" only if, in view of all the surrounding circumstances a reasonable person would believe that he/she was not free to leave. Justice Stewart stated that until the policewoman actually was handed the heroin the defendant had neither been seized nor under arrest.

The dissenters, which included Justices White, Brennan, Marshall and Stevens, argued that when the defendant was escorted by DEA agents to their office, and detained there for questioning and a body search, it "was in important respects indistinguishable from a traditional arrest." Based upon this interpretation of the facts the dissenters concluded that the defendant had been illegally detained and that the heroin obtained from the search should have been suppressed.

In a separate concurring opinion authored by Justice Powell, with whom the Chief Justice and Justice Blackmun joined, it was noted that trained law enforcement agents may be "able to perceive and articulate meaning in given conduct which would be wholly innocent to the untrained observer." Citing *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce*, 422 U.S. at 885 (1975), the Court stated that "in all situations the officer is entitled to assess the fact in light of his experience." In a most uncharacteristic tone, the concurring opinion noted that the "careful and commendable police work that led to the criminal conviction at issue in this case satisfies the requirements of the Fourth Amendment." (*United States v. Mendenhall*, No. 78-1821, decision announced May 27, 1980.)

Philly police take the Series field

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were "no problem, we just dealt with it."

Off camera, the police placed uniform officers and some plainclothesmen in the upper reaches of the stadium "to make sure the seats would stay where they should be," according to Fair, who noted that he had seats for the next event at the facility "and they're going to be there."

The uncertainty of the outcome of the Series until the final pitch may have also robbed some Philadelphia police officials of a few winks. "We had many contingency plans because there was a chance the team would have won in Kansas City and then we wouldn't have had to worry about the stadium per se," Fair reported. "But we would have had most of them fanned out around the city on a very large scale."

As it was, the Philadelphia force had to gear up for a citywide security effort, in addition to the stadium coverage. "Basically, we had no idea what the fan reaction would be because the Phillies had never won a World Series," the police spokesman said. "Our only benchmark for fan reaction was the Flyers' Stanley Cup victories."

Luck is a factor

Studying the past victory dances of the Philadelphia hockey fan, the police targeted flash points throughout the city

that had been the scenes of spontaneous demonstrations after the major Flyer wins.

"We went to those places where we thought the fans would go and we lucked out," Fair said of the World Series coverage. "We were in the right spots at the right time, and it worked. We made several hundred arrests, but we had literally thousands out celebrating."

At one point during the street festivities, the department had to close 15 intersections that were clogged by cheering fans, but traffic was merely detoured around the people-packed crossroads.

Sizing up the potential for chaos in the situation, Fair cited unpredictability of the fans. "Fifteen minutes after the win, 6,000 people appeared in one intersection. It was that spontaneous; it was that quick. Again, we didn't say how many cops were stationed around the city. We did say that we wanted the fans to celebrate the win, because we're fans too, but we weren't going to tolerate any lawlessness."

The Philadelphia force had just finished mopping its brow after the post-game detail when it was confronted with handling a six-mile-long victory parade for the Phillies. Fair noted that more than half a million fans saw the event go off without a hitch, with 80,000 of them

gathering in the city's John F. Kennedy Stadium for a victory rally.

"The parade was preceded by motor cycles and mounted," Fair commented. "We have a pretty extensive mounted unit here, and the crowd reacts to them very well. They just step back and we were able to clear a clean path and make it."

Philadelphia was handed a \$500,000 overtime tab for police, fire and street cleaning services during the two-day celebration, but the price may be low considering that only two minor injuries were reported as a result of the Phillies victory. Fair noted that a fan and an NBC cameraman were hurt after toppling from right-field seats at the game's end.

"It was a real team effort among all departments," the police spokesman said of the lack of problems. "We had meetings with the managing director [of the city]; he told each individual department to come up with a plan, and we did it. It went really well."

Write on

The Public Forum column is reserved for reader commentary on topical issues of interest to the criminal justice community. Send type-written manuscripts to the editor.

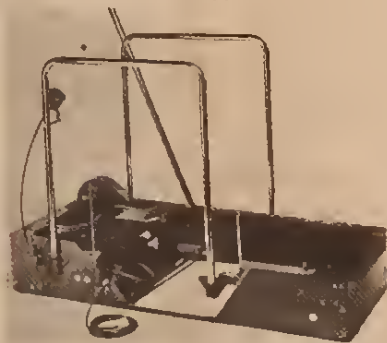
Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

TAKE A WALK — Officers who are beginning to develop "patrol car spread" may consider getting themselves in shape on the Trotter company's Model C-22 Heavy Duty Treadmill.

Available in both kit and fully assembled forms, the device is engineered for heavy workouts, with a 12-gauge steel chassis for strength and rigidity and a 1.5 horsepower motor drive for performance. A variable speed control is incorporated into the design, allowing the exerciser to adjust his pace without breaking his running stride.

Weighing in at 190 pounds, the Model C-22 has a durable 18" x 54" endless running belt which is supported by a 1 1/4"



thick, low friction deck. The configuration is said to eliminate the "hot-foot" effect that is typically encountered on roller-type tread-mills.

The kit version of the unit comes with assembly instructions and can be put together in about five hours. Both models come complete with side handrails and speedometers, and operate on 110 VAC. A hand crank elevation package, a tool kit and rear casters are optional.

For more information, contact: Trotter Treadmills, Inc., Edward E. Trotter, New Englander Industrial Park, 551 Concord Street, Holliston, MA 01746. Telephone: (617) 429-5821.

MENTAL IMAGES — A new 14-minute color/sound presentation explores police situations in which suspects are exhibiting aberrant or violent behavior, actions which may or may not be caused by mental illness.

Noting that it becomes a matter of an officer's judgment, formed the moment he steps on the scene, "Mental Illness" dramatizes how a patrolman's attitude and reading of the situation can tip the balance one way or another.

Produced to spark discussion of the complexities and manifestations of mental diseases, the presentation uses an informal and concise approach to get its message across. It will be of particular interest to police training academies and can be used effectively in roll-calling training.

For rental or purchase information, write or call: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, Customer Service, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MD 21740. Telephone: (800) 223-2569. The film is available in both 16mm and videocassette formats.

SPIN/FLASH — Smith & Wesson has introduced two new rotary beacons that are engineered to combine dependability with economy in two- and four-lamp versions.



The new rotaries are powered by a continuous duty, permanent magnet motor with dual bearing and a long-lasting Delrin gear in an enclosed, die-cast gear box. A slip clutch prevents possible motor or gear damage if rotation is obstructed.

Rotation speed has been carefully calculated to give optimum spacing between flashes. Both the four-lamp Model 436 and the two-lamp Model 236 are available with either incandescent or halogen lamps.

Additional details can be obtained from S & W dealers or by writing: Smith & Wesson, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

GDTCHA — The Capture Net was designed by a sporting goods company to provide police officers with a non-lethal means of apprehending violent suspects.

Consisting of a 25-pound equipment package, the system includes a 17-pound net, two 6-foot collapsible aluminum probing poles and a fire extinguisher.

To put the system into operation, a team of four or five officers surrounds the suspect, maintaining a safe distance of 6 to 20 feet. Two of the patrolmen keep the target at bay with the aluminum poles, while one uses the fire extinguisher to distract or immobilize the suspect with a spray of CO2. The remaining officers toss the net at an opportune moment.

If the captured individual is suspected of being under the influence of drugs or is deemed uncontrollable, he or she can be left in the net until calm prevails.

According to the system's manufacturer, West Coast Netting, Inc., training officers to use the device can be accomplished in one or two hours.

For additional details, contact: West Coast Netting, Inc., 8978 Haven Avenue, Cucamonga, CA 91730. Telephone: (213) 330-3207.